INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

REPUBLIC CREOSOTING COMPANY

TO: MR. H. R. HORNER - REILLY LABORATORIES OFFICE: St. Louis Park

FROM: H. L. Holstrom DATE: March 5, 1958

SUBJECT: WATER SUPPLY - ST. LOUIS PARK

We have previously advised you that we are having trouble with our well. It has become contaminated with tar. We do not know how or where from, but we consulted a well driller who came up with a number of suggestions, but so far, our trouble has not been eliminated.

This contamination was first discovered after our hydropneumatic system had been in service for about a year. We found that the pump bearings had seized because tar had been deposited on them. We pulled the pump, cleaned it and started it again successfully. We had also cleaned the tank, which showed a considerable deposit of tarry material. Everything seemed to be all right after this until our power went off and we did not get service for about six hours. We found that the bearings had seized again and the same conditions were noted as before. We then came to the conclusion that we had better have the well checked by a well man.

We are attaching the log of a well on our property, which is about 150 feet west of our present well. We do not have a log of our well, but we have been assured that the difference would be negligible. Our well has a 12" casing down to the Platteville Limestone. It has a ten inch casing from ground level to a depth of 226 feet, which is almost through the St. Peter Sandstone. From that point on, a 6" hole was drilled to a depth of 909 feet.

Mr. Renner, the well driller, told us that the Shakopee Oneota Dolomite was full of fissures and tests had been made proving that this layer does not necessarily filter. We verified this and agreed to permit Renner to clean out this formation with a 6" drill and insert a 4-1/2 inch casing through it, and eight feet into the Jordan sandstone. A seal was attached to the lower end of the 4-1/2" pipe to prevent influx of water from the Dolomite. There is no possibility of tar or oils coming through the Jordan Sandstone.

After pumping the well for a week, we did not find any improvement, so it must be assumed that the contamination enters the well within the first 226 feet, which is cased. This casing was installed in 1917 and it could be corroded badly enough so water could be admitted to the well in large quantities in this area.

When the Dolomite was shut off, we were puzzled by the fact that we were able to pump just as much water from the well with about the same draw-down. We pumped about 500 gallons per minute with a 10 foot draw-down. This is what led us to believe that large quantities of water were entering the well between the static level of 46 feet and the bottom of the casing. Now, we have no proof of this; it only seems logical to us, and our first thought was to put an 8" casing inside of the 10" and down to the 226 foot level. Of course, if this does not cure our trouble, we are faced with the necessity of drilling a new well or going on city water.

REPUBLIC CREOSOTING COMPANY

Mr. H. R. Horner — Water Supply

Mr. Renner believes that he can give us all the water we need by drilling a 70 foot well behind the refinery. This is gravel formation and he is confident that we can get an ample supply of water. He would, however, first want to drill a test hole. We would also prefer this; not only to find out if we could get sufficient water, but to determine its quality.

Mr. Renner has also told us that if we had to go to a deep well, he would drill through the Jordan Sandstone for about $4,500.00. In this case, he would not charge us for the test well. He would not want to drill a deep well in the vicinity of our present well. He suggests the north corner of the property.

We are submitting these propositions to you for your consideration, and would like to know what you think we should do.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Holstrom

HLH:ep

Enc: Log of well
on our property

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